Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

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Nixon Comeback? Among political sophisticates in the Capital, many argue that former Vice President Richard M. Nixon has started well on what may prove a rehabilitation of his standing as a big figure in the GOP, with imponderable results for the top place in '64. His present program of speeches will be watched closely to see if he confirms this early political estimate.

On Capitol Hill, there is no doubt that Nixon's talk (in private) to the Senate Republican Policy Committee boosted his stock. Members (who had been downgrading the former VP because of his inept handling of his campaign last fall) were enthusiastic about his intelligent and realistic discussion of the foreign situation. Some of the pros asked, "Why in the - - - - didn't he talk that way on the stump last fall?" It is known that Senator Styles Bridges (R.-N.H.), chairman of the GOP group, expressed admiration of the Nixon performance.

News observers, hearing all this, have begun to speculate that the Californian now has a chance—unless he fumbles it—of seizing the big spotlight as the man who "knows the foreign situation."

They reason that the mass of people are worried about Cuba and Laos, but remain befuddled (which increases their worry) because of President Kennedy's obvious failure on Cuba. They reason, also, that the two other big Republicans—Nelson Rockefeller and Barry Goldwater—have remained comparatively taciturn on foreign affairs. This may be the "opening," it is argued, which Nixon needs, and it will be interesting to see if he succeeds in exploiting it.

It also remains to be seen whether he handles himself well on other matters. Pros already assign him an "error" for his unaccountable eulogy of left-wing Republican Congressman John Lindsay of New York last week. Lindsay plays ball with the Kennedy legislative leaders on welfare state measures and otherwise rates as an extreme "modern" Republican. The politicos can't understand what Nixon thinks he can reap from this tribute to Lindsay who, when the chips are down, is more likely to favor Rockefeller over Nixon.

Apart from this boo-boo, however, the former Vice President is apparently doing nicely in his utterances. In Chicago, on May 5, he told the Executives Club that, when an international situation needs "fast action," the US must go ahead and ignore for the time being any "collective security" commitment (presumably to the Organization of American States and the United Nations). This, it is noted, has been the proposal of Minnesota GOP Congressman Walter Judd (see last week's issue). It may not be safe, warned Nixon, to wait to act with our allies in some situations. As to Cuba, the Californian speculated that any further shipment of Soviet arms to Castro could open the way to "appropriate action." These are stronger words than any emerging from the Kennedy Administration.

Repeatedly, Nixon is saying (about Cuba and Laos): "Putting it bluntly, we should not start anything, unless we are prepared to finish it." This remark is pointed at Kennedy's failure to "finish it" in Cuba by sending in the marines when the Cuban invading force ran into trouble. The former Vice President told members of the Washington press several weeks ago that the Eisenhower Administration had initiated in 1960 a plan to launch an invading force of Cuban rebels, but it was based on the understanding that if we had to send in US military forces to "finish it," we would do so. To that plan, President Kennedy (as a result of Adlai Stevenson's advice) did not adhere—and disaster followed.

Dixiecrats for Sale: The almost incredible ease with which the President's major bills have suddenly won passage by Congress is viewed here as due to effective Administration politicking among the Dixie element—a development which has wrecked, at least temporarily, the GOP-Southern Democrat coalition.

The Dixie crowd, it is claimed, has hitched its wagon to the Kennedy program in the belief the Administration will not press hard for civil rights legislation.

Southerners have not only been cajoled—they have been gently cradled as well. It is noticed that the depressed areas bill, for example, which received ample votes from Southerners, contained a sweetener of $100 *million for rural areas.*

Representative Albert Rains (D.-Ala.) claimed a GOP depressed areas bill, which didn't provide rural aid, lacked "vote-getting appeal." Not a single Southern Democrat supported the less costly GOP substitute.

The President's message promising relief to the textile industry also reportedly made many Southerners more amenable to Administration pressure.

One of the genuine shocks to the GOP-Dixie tie came over the fight on minimum wage, usually anathema to the South. The Administration won Southern support by excluding employees in

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many Southern industries (such as cotton processing) from the bill. When Phillip Landrum (D.-Ga.), co-author of the Landrum-Griffin labor reform measure, voted for the Administration bill, Ohio Republican William Ayres was so irate he told Landrum he just "couldn't believe" the latter was the same Landrum who had originally opposed the $1.25 minimum wage hike.

It has been openly charged by Republicans that Southerners supported the minimum wage bill in hope that the Senate-House conference committee would award the South more Federal judgeships. It is interesting to note that the judgeship bill was passed by Congress on May 4, the day after the minimum wage bill was passed.

There seems little doubt, either, that the judgeship bill favored the South. Under the bill, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma and South Carolina will receive more judges than recommended by the Judicial Conference composed of the Chief Justice and 22 other judges.

Conservatives are still hoping that the GOP-Dixie coalition can be patched up in the fight over Federal aid to education. But the outlook is not bright. It is reliably reported that seven in the Georgia delegation have decided to back the Administration, as have some members of the delegation from South Carolina.

Reds in CIA: Some officials in Washington admit privately that Castro agents in the Central Intelligence Agency tipped off the bearded dictator to the abortive invasion of Cuba attempt a month ago. This security leak allowed Castro's military forces to ambush the Cuban invaders as they waded ashore at the Bay of Pigs.

Infiltration of the CIA is not a new phenomenon. Its former chief, General Walter Bedell Smith, publicly admitted as much on September 29, 1952, while he was at the helm. General Smith declared that he was sure that Communists had wormed their way into his organization. He admitted that he did not know who these agents were, but said:

"I wish I did. I do everything I can to detect them. I believe they are so adroit and adept that they have infiltrated practically every security agency of the Government."

There have subsequently been informed rumors that the CIA has discovered Red agents in its midst, holding important jobs. Queried by HUMAN EVENTS about these reports, a CIA spokesman replied, "No comment."

Missile Labor Racket: Threats of a new law to ban strikes at missile projects have had the expected result of causing union bosses and sympathetic Administration leaders to start a diversionary movement.

Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg announces upcoming parleys with contractors and union officials leading toward "appropriate action" by President Kennedy for uninterrupted work at these vital bases. The action might involve union no-strike pledges and special machinery for arbitration of disputes.

A law with teeth in it, rather than efforts at simple persuasion, is favored by Senator John L. McClellan (D.-Ark.), who disclosed the missile abuses, and by Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.).

Battle Act Fight: The Senate last week passed an Administration-backed Battle Act amendment which would allow the President to extend economic aid to Communist nations in Eastern Europe and give aid to countries which ship primary strategic goods to nations which are members of the Soviet bloc.

The amending measure (S. 1215) not only gives the President further powers to beef up Eastern European Soviet satellites, but it is also designed to appease the new African nations. Many of them, apparently, wish to ship uranium to the Soviet Union, but the Battle Act, as it now stands, would prevent them from receiving US aid, should they do so. Moreover, according to Senator Hiram Fong (R.-Hawaii), S. 1215 would allow the US to give economic and financial aid to Czechoslovakia—the Soviet satellite which has been acting as the arsenal for all Red revolutions around the globe.

Senator Bridges sums up conservative reaction to the amendment: "The Communist bloc has already grown to Frankenstein dimensions, and I hardly think this is the time for us to be feeding the monster vitamin pills."

Udall: On April 27, President Kennedy sent Congress a message entitled "Ethics in Government," which wound up with the following noble sentiment: "No President can excuse or pardon the slightest deviation from irreproachable standards of behavior on the part of any member of the Executive branch."

Five days later the Stewart Udall scandal broke. The Secretary of the Interior was caught red-handed lending his name to solicitation of a list of oil and gas tycoons for purchase of $100-a-plate tickets to a dinner to raise money for the Democratic party. Remarked the Washington *Evening Star*: "Had such an incident happened when a Republican Secretary of the Interior had certain powers over the oil and gas industries [as Mr. Udall has them now] and a Democratically controlled Congress on Capitol Hill, the chances are almost 100 to 1 that the Republican would have been hauled before congressional committees and flayed alive."

Representative William E. Miller (R.-N.Y.) has called for Udall's resignation. The Interior head remains in office—despite the President's noble (and tough) statement above.

JFK and Prestige Polls: Today, the President apparently has no confidence in the overseas "prestige" polls which helped him win the White House.

On JFK's orders, the United States Information Agency has dropped the "prestige polls" which attempted to weigh feeling toward the US in different parts of the world.

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During the Presidential campaign, it is recalled, Kennedy belabored the Republicans because the prestige polls showed that peoples in remote areas of the world felt that Russia was ahead of us in science, etc. Now, in the wake of the Laos and Cuba setbacks, Kennedy has called off the polls.

Cultural Exchange: Congressman Walter Judd (R.-Minn.) recently blasted the US "people-to-people" program as a Trojan Horse vehicle by which trained Soviet agents were sent into the United States.

Listening intently in the audience of educators were five Russians, who tersely replied "no comment" when asked later to remark on Judd's speech.

"We send anyone who wants to go," Judd declared. "We send amateurs. Who comes from their side? Anyone? No, they don't come unless they are tested. They are trained, confident professionals. We send farmers and students and they send agents."

Sworn testimony before congressional committees has demonstrated beyond doubt that the Reds use such trips for espionage purposes. The traveling Bolshoi Ballet, for example, contained one espionage agent known to US security officials as a member of the Soviet secret police. Nothing could be done about it, because of diplomatic niceties.

Russian Astronaut: A large number of scientists familiar with space conditions express doubt about the authenticity of Russian claims to have brought back a man safe and sound from space, according to a story in the Chicago *Tribune* (May 6) by Wayne Thomis, that paper's scientific reporter. The scientists "cited discrepancies in various statements made by Gagarin and Russian officials."

These scientists contrasted the secrecy surrounding the Russian effort with the open publicity of the flight of Commander Alan B. Shepard, Jr.

The *Tribune's* Thomis reports widely repeated rumors from France and elsewhere that "the real Russian astronaut" (unnamed) was rocketed into orbit several days before the announcement about Gagarin, and returned to earth "unhinged mentally and doomed by internal injuries," and it was for him Gagarin served as a "stand in" during the celebrations.

Stevenson Diplomacy: What the liberals like to describe as Adlai Stevenson's "clever" diplomacy (see Holmes Alexander's article on page 314) may very well have opened a Pandora's box of troubles for the United States. The Red puppet regime of North Korea is reported to have accepted the invitation offered by a Stevenson resolution adopted April 12, which would have allowed North Korea to participate in United Nations Political Committee debate on the subject of Korean unification in the session just ended. (The General Assembly adjourned before debate began, so the subject of Korean unification has been delayed until the next UN session.)

What this really amounts to, say observers here, is that the illegal Red Government, which established itself in North Korea and is not even a member of the UN, has been asked by the UN to help debate and influence the fate of the legal government of Korea. The Stevenson resolution, therefore, has set a precedent and could very well pave the way for such Communist governments as East Germany, North Viet Nam and Red China to participate in UN consideration of these divided countries. In short, it opens a way for Red China and other non-members to gain a form of admittance to the UN without technically being recognized.

Red China: Diplomatic circles in Washington find it incredible that the Administration takes such a weak line against Red China aggression in Laos at a time when China is weak because it is in the throes of an almost unprecedented internal convulsion. One former diplomat, well known in Washington, has written from Hong Kong the following picture of what is going on behind the Bamboo Curtain:

"In Hong Kong I had the opportunity of studying the famine question on the China mainland. It is terrible, the most terrible thing that has ever happened to the Chinese people. Millions have died. The mass of civilian population is suffering from undernourishment and diseases resulting from it, such as beri-beri, night-blindness, etc. Why don't they rise in revolt? There are two reasons. One is that the armed forces are still well fed, in fact they are the only group of people properly fed, aside from the Communist party bureaucracy. The second reason is that the people are too weak physically to rise in revolt.

"They are starving, and since the whole country is the same, they do not see any hope in trying to move from one part of the country to another.

"However, there are indications that the armed forces, and even the lower ranks of the Communist bureaucracy, are being affected by the famine, through the effect of it on their immediate families. This spells trouble for the regime in Peiping. The consensus in Hong Kong is that the famine is at least sixty per cent man-made—the result of Communist arrogance, of defying the laws of nature and economics, and of incredible mismanagement (for instance, all engineers are selected after first examining their political attitudes)."

GOP—Facts and Fiction: The May 7 New York Sunday *Times* featured an article by Russell Baker, of the *Times* bureau in Washington, which dealt with the "three headed dilemma of who would lead the Republican party in 1964—Rockefeller, Goldwater or Nixon."

Baker, while dealing fairly with all three personalities, intimated that Goldwater would be at a disadvantage because voting statistics suggest "that the

REPRESENTATIVE FRANK T. BOW, Republican Member of Congress from Ohio: "I consider HUMAN EVENTS absolutely essential for anyone who wishes a balanced view of government activities."

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electorate will take large doses of Republicanism of the liberal, internationalist persuasion, but has less and less taste for the party in traditional, Old Guard packaging." Baker supported his argument by citing last year's big Senate pluralities scored by Case of New Jersey, John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky and Margaret Chase Smith of Maine.

Last December 29, HUMAN EVENTS reported that Case, despite the propaganda from his wing of the GOP, was *not* the biggest Republican senatorial winner. Case got 56.4 per cent of the vote (against a token candidate and with virtually no labor opposition). But two conservatives, Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Carl Curtis of Nebraska, defeated well-financed and vigorous opponents while running up 60.3 per cent and 58.5 per cent of the vote, respectively.

Regarding liberal claims about Senator Smith, she won last year running as a down-the-line conservative, and with the full opposition of the AFL-CIO. Her opponent was an extreme liberal.

A confidential memo compiled by Capitol Hill analysts notes that, aside from the fact that conservatives Bridges and Curtis bested Case percentagewise, conservative Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts (who rates zero on COPE and ADA scoreboards) and the late Keith Thomson of Wyoming ran just as strongly as the Jersey liberal. The memo says: "This insistence upon the performances of Senators Case and Cooper as indicating a liberal trend implies that there were no equally impressive victories by conservative Republicans. It already has been shown [in the memo] that Republican gains in the House of Representatives were overwhelmingly conservative gains."

HUMAN EVENTS also noted last December: "There are 21 new GOP Congressmen coming to Capitol Hill, mostly young and attractive personalities with ability to match anything the New Frontier has to offer. Almost to a man this new blood types itself as of the Goldwater variety. There is not one self-proclaimed Case man in the lot. Most of them won tougher contests than Case has ever seen"—by campaigning on ultra-conservative programs.

GE Stockholders' Hassle: At the April 26 General Electric stockholders' meeting in Syracuse, New York, United Electrical Workers Union President James B. Carey (who represented a bloc of union-owned stock) attempted to enter a series of anti-management amendments to the corporate by-laws. His motion was opposed by stockholder and former Navy Commander Homer Brett, Jr., of Washington, D. C.

Said Brett: "Was not Mr. Carey, for years, active in the World Federation of Trade Unions? Was not this same Mr. Carey the very man who refused repeatedly the American Federation of Labor's invitation to the CIO to get out of the World Federation of Trade Unions—a political arm of the Soviet Union?"

Carey rose and protested Brett's speech, but the amendments which Walter Reuther's crony introduced received the support of less than two per cent of the stockholders.

Capitol Camera: Politicos on Capitol Hill seized upon the tremendously popular impression astronaut Shepard made last week, particularly on his handling of the press. "He'll be Presidential timber one of these days," said one politico. Such talk is, of course, very premature. But it goes on. It was noted that Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, senior Republican of the upper house, was with Shepard in the White House and was so photographed. It turns out that the astronaut is also from New Hampshire, where his parents, of an old Republican family, have long been supporters of Bridges.

• *Cardinal McIntyre of Los Angeles recently said in an interview, according to the National Catholic News Service, that there is no need for Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools. "The state and local school programs have been excellent," said the prelate. "There is no need for an outside force such as the Federal government to step in. Only the special interests of the National Education Association have urged the bill."*

• Representative Earl Wilson (R.-Ind.) reports that he has received 155 questionnaire letters on Federal aid to education, of which 96 were against and 59 were for. Of the 59, he said, 57 were from teachers, all but eight of them mimeographed form letters.

• *Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman told the House Agriculture Committee a fortnight ago that farm incomes are declining and the only way to stop the trend is to put his radical farm bill into effect. At virtually the same time, the Department of Agriculture Research Service issued a quarterly report which said: "Cash receipts from farm marketings in* 1961 *are expected to be well above* 1960 *and at a record high." It estimated a* 10 *per cent increase in the net income for farmers.*

• William L. Batt, a New Deal Democrat who worked in the Labor Department under Truman and who has recently been on Pennsylvania Governor David Lawrence's Industrial Council working on unemployment problems, has been selected by Kennedy to run the depressed areas program. Capitol Hill observers consider this a neat double-cross of those Congressmen who were assured the program, set up in the Commerce Department, would be run by a man with a pro-business rather than pro-labor philosophy.

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It costs up to 20c for the central government to collect a dollar, bring it to Washington, and then allocate it back with strings attached.
—Senator Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.)

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There's No Time to Lose!

Telephone or Telegraph your Representative and your two Senators asking them how they stand on Federal aid to education.

The National Education Association and its cooperating state teachers associations, working through the PTA's, are "persuading" some members of Congress hitherto opposed to Federal aid to education to change their attitude.

A number of Southern Democrats are caving in because of Administration pressure—the promise of rewards to the helpful and the threat of retaliation to those who do not "go along" with their party.

Contact the organizations to which you belong to see how big a letter-writing campaign you can stimulate in the next two weeks. Ask all of your friends to write and urge their friends to write.

If Federal aid to education is to be blocked, there is not a minute to lose.

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HUMAN EVENTS
SUMMER CONFERENCE
July 14 & 15, 1961

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Senator from Arizona

JACK MILLER
Senator from Iowa

ANDREW SCHOEPPEL
Senator from Kansas

Reservations are now being accepted for the HUMAN EVENTS Summer Conference, to be held at the famous Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., Friday and Saturday, July 14 and 15.

Fifteen leading members of Congress, including those pictured on this page, will be conference speakers.

They will evaluate the work of the New Frontier. In seminar-type sessions, they will answer your questions about important political matters. They will tell you WHAT YOU CAN DO in your own state and community, as well as on the national political scene, to help promote sound, honest government. This is your opportunity to find out, first hand, just what goes on in national politics—and why!

Only a limited number of reservations can be accepted. For the January Conference, 300 more reservations were sent to us than could be accepted. Of those who attended the January Conference, nearly 100 have made reservations for this July 14-15 Conference. Airmail your reservations now. Don't wait until it is too late.

Bring your sons and daughters. This conference will begin their education in practical political action.

The Conference fee, which includes Friday and Saturday luncheons and Friday and Saturday dinners, will be $75 per person, and $40 for additional members of the same family—wives, sons, daughters. The $40 rate will also apply to students, teachers and clergymen. Fees will be refunded to persons unable to attend for any reason. Hotel accommodations and breakfasts are extra. Rooms at the Mayflower Hotel are priced at: Singles $10 and up, doubles $15 and up.

Mail the coupon below immediately.

I plan to attend the second HUMAN EVENTS Conference, July 14 and 15, 1961. Please send me information and registration forms. I understand that my fee will be refunded in full if I am unable to attend for any reason whatsoever.

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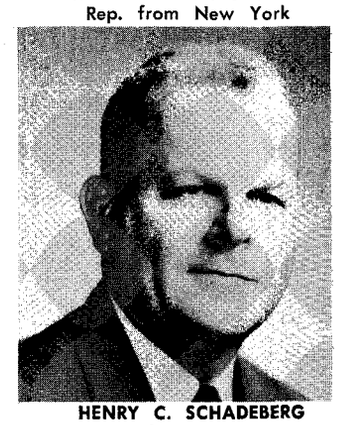

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Unions Killed U.S. Chances Of Having First Astronaut

By Victor Riesel

THE INSIDE STORY of why Commander Shepard was not the first man in space involves *preposterous demands by local unions—and an Air Force surrender.*

Shiny but apparently supine Air Force brass entrusted with some of the man-in-space Mercury capsule production were bullied by a strike-happy union at Cape Canaveral. The Air Force turned tail. And one of its spokesmen told a capsule contractor—whose job it was to prepare communications systems between Commander Shepard and the ground—that the firm would not be "welcome" at the Cape if the manufacturer did not play ball with the union.

All the union wanted of the firm, the Bendix Radio Division of Towson, Md., was that cables already produced be destroyed and new ones made up at the base by the local union men; and that tests already made of the communication and tracking system at the home factory be retested again at the Cape; and that work which could be done on sensitive wiring connections five times as swiftly in Towson be done at Canaveral.

This doubled the cost and increased the time needed for many Project Mercury operations. But E. W. Kiffmeyer, industrial relations chief at Patrick Air Force Base, surrendered to these demands and more, according to sworn testimony before the new McClellan Committee.

It was after such testimony that McClellan angrily announced that we'd have been up there before the Russians, if not for union-made delays.

When I asked the ever-crusading Senator just how much all this had cost the US, his scorn matched his bitterness:

"No calculating machine," said the Senator, "yet invented can ever figure the cost. Disrupted work backs up the line all the way to the source of supply. The days lost down there are just a slight beginning in the cost involved. It's a chain reaction, and it is impossible to know the cost in millions and international prestige as all this backs up into factories and suppliers and raw materials."

After the Bendix people were forced by the Air Force to knuckle down to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers local, the cost on some items, the corporation figures, was fully 100 per cent higher. This enforced surrender to the regional labor chief, Brother Palmer, provoked the Bendix firm into putting its anger into an official letter.

The letter said, in effect, it was one hell of a way to buy labor peace.

"Dear Mr. Kiffmeyer," the letter said on May 20, 1960, "The Bendix Radio Division (of) Bendix Aviation Corp. is fully aware of the fact that Project Mercury is another important effort on the part of the US Government to preserve and enrich our democracy. We are proud to be a part of that effort. We recognize the need for labor peace at Cape Canaveral and we have a sincere desire to cooperate with you in your efforts to have good labor relations at the Cape Canaveral Base.

"But if labor peace at Cape Canaveral can only be achieved by sacrificing the rights which we and our employes (ALSO UNIONIZED—V. R.) have under the US laws, it seems that we are losing the benefits of the same democracy that Project Mercury is intended to help preserve. For example, some trade unions are claiming the sole and exclusive right to perform any work at the Cape Canaveral base . . ."

This claim is being made by building and construction unions "down below." But, as the letter points out, the Bendix contract was for "the purpose of tracking and communicating with space vehicles."

Such equipment is in no way associated with the construction or even the operation of a building there. The Bendix material and systems are simply inside the apparatus as a telephone and its wires are inside a skyscraper. But the union insisted that its local people handle the wiring, though it could be done more efficiently and therefore more cheaply at the home factory.

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So the company, facing a united front of the Air Force and the local labor leadership, agreed to make it possible for the Florida union to unload, place and anchor the equipment in the "positions specified."

There is more. But no sense in describing the technical operations. Suffice to report that *after agreeing to all this, the company received a call from the Air Force. The union wanted more.* Now it also wanted the right to string wires between the control consoles. And would the company rush a man down. The union was set to strike the next day if it didn't get what it wanted. The company dispatched its official, A. H. Bode, director of industrial relations.

He met the Air Force official. They asked the union leader to come in. There were new concessions. The labor leader deigned to initial a letter of agreement. Then at last it was possible to rig up the communications system over which Commander Shepard finally sang out, "What a beautiful view."

But what a dismal view earlier.

Wages vs. Subsidies

From the NAM News

"We shall insist that management explore with us means to put to an end to the obsolete, economically unsound, morally indefensible and intolerable hourly wage system from which so much of our members' insecurity stems." It is in these terms that Walter Reuther has made the UAW's demand for replacement of the present hourly wage system with annual salaries for production workers.

This concept gives emphasis to the need for a total re-evaluation of what actually constitutes a "wage." For several months past H. Thomas Hallowell, Jr., President of Standard Pressed Steel Co., Jenkintown, Pa., has been of the opinion that such a determination is essential for the growth of the American economy. Mr. Hallowell is of the opinion that "This thing known as a 'wage' has been around so long that we tend to casually accept the word without full consideration of the real and complete meaning of the term.

"There seems to be no adequate description of 'wage' in the dictionary and I have discussed the matter with experts in economics, management, law and labor matters. The search for a satisfactory definition has done nothing more than further compound the confusion.

"After giving the subject a great deal of thought, and after considering all aspects of the situation, this is what the word means to me:

"A wage is a payment made to a person who uses his efforts—mental and/or physical—to produce some goods and/or service for which there is a need in the free, legitimate market.

"There must be effort expended by an individual to produce—to produce something for which there is a need, a need existing in the market—a market that is free and within the law.

"To pay for goods and/or services not needed is not a wage. This is a gift or a subsidy. Management in private competitive enterprise cannot make gifts and compete. A subsidy can only be paid by government.

"A payment made to an individual for work not performed, merely because both parties have agreed, serves no justifiable economic purpose in the competitive private enterprise system. It just makes the system less competitive.

"The only reason we find such practices is that such payments are made under compulsion. A payment made under compulsion, by definition, is a 'shakedown.'

"A person who receives a wage for effort not expended is as guilty of stealing as anyone who takes something that does not belong to him.

"We've all been brought up in our early years to expect a reward in return for our efforts and the degree of effort. If we worked hard and did a good job on the examination in school, we got a higher mark than when we did a poor job.

"Every father, mother, boy or girl, teacher, housewife and member of the clergy believes in this simple concept. Our society will not accept any compromise on this basic principle of human conduct in our young folks.

"Somewhere the idea of getting something for nothing developed shortly after leaving school . . . .

"The sale of such a wrong idea—morally wrong, physically wrong, ethically wrong—has been widespread for this reason; there has been no definition of the word 'wage.' Just imagine the opportunities to be pulled off base, when two parties bargain on wages and neither can define the meaning of the word!

"Never before have such conditions existed, which, when pushed to their fullest, produce the concept—'Don't do anything—for which you'll be paid any sum that you request!' Government, business and labor have all been a party to agreement to such an unbelievable situation.

"To exist as a citizen, an employee or as a government, it is imperative that an eleventh commandment be added to our Ten Commandments:

"Thou shalt not be paid a wage for no effort expended, or efforts expended which produce goods and services not needed in a free, legitimate market."

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--- COMMENTARY ---

Paradise: 1961 *wages*, 1932 *prices*, 1926 *dividends and* 1910 *taxes.*

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May 19, 1961

Blind Obedience to JFK

By Congressman H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa)

INCREDIBLE was the action of the House of Representatives on April 15 in approving an appropriation of over $500 million as a handout for various countries in South America.

The bill actually appropriated $600 million but there was no serious controversy over $100 million which was earmarked specifically for relief in Chile where, last year, an earthquake brought death to between 5 and 6 thousand persons and caused widespread devastation.

But the $500 million was a different story. It was voted absolutely as a blank check, apparently because President Kennedy and the State Department wanted it that way. Members of Congress were given absolutely no information as to what countries in Latin America will receive handouts or for what specific purposes the money will be spent.

Every speaker in behalf of the bill apologized for an inability to provide the House with information as to how this half-billion dollars of the taxpayers' money would be used. It was freely admitted by supporters of the measure that the Appropriations Committee, in failing to obtain from the executive branch of government proper justifications, had spinelessly surrendered Congressional control of the purse strings.

The chairman of the subcommittee which brought the bill to the House floor frankly stated his doubt that a single dime of the half-billion dollars would ever be repaid to the United States, and with equal blandness he admitted that this could well be the start of a new 10-year handout program that would cost billions of dollars. This despite the fact that the United States is already involved in some 16 international financing agencies to which it subscribes all or most of the capital structure.

And the additional $500 million was voted despite the fact that millions upon millions of dollars are already being poured into the Latin American countries each year, and all too often into the hands of corrupt, dictatorial governments and politicians. Into Bolivia, for instance, the United States has been dumping three times as much money as the Bolivian government collects in tax revenue from the people of that country.

In Peru, the corruption and waste that has attended American foreign aid is almost beyond belief.

For being such suckers, we are held in contempt throughout the world. What has been the attitude of practically every Latin American country toward our trouble with Cuba? They have chastised and cussed us publicly for giving aid to the abortive invasion of Cuba and the attempt to dislodge Castro and his Communist regime.

MUST BE FORCE OF HABIT

Because there was absolutely no blueprint for the spending of this $500 million, I offered an amendment to strike it from the bill and was beaten. I hope there will be a realization on the part of the public, and soon, that there is all too little regard in Congress as to how and why hard-earned tax dollars are so readily handed out.

Executive Persuasion

By Congressman James B. Utt (R.-Calif.)

The chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, handling the $600 million appropriation for Latin America, Congressman Passman (D.-La.), who has always been diligent in reducing foreign aid appropriations to a minimum, had been very busy building up a case against this appropriation, but powerful Administration forces frankly told him that, if he opposed this legislation, his District in Louisiana would be shorn of all Federal assistance. He saw the light, and came out pumping for the bill. However, other members on the Committee knew of the case he had built against the legislation and continued to embarrass him with questions, which he sidestepped with considerable agility.

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Stevenson Symbolizes Inept Foreign Policy

By Holmes Alexander

ADLAI STEVENSON, grown much fatter at the girth and likewise at the head, fagged from the grind of his first session as UN Ambassador and from bantering the circumlocutions which pass in his case for wit and eloquence, showed up here the other day—and he should have stood in bed.

Until an ill wind blows us a worse one, Stevenson will have to model for the grim picture of "What's Wrong With American Policy." Some of his expressed ideas, not new, alas, but reaffirmed in this spring of 1961, would make the angels weep if any of them still care what happens to America. Stevenson said he believed that:

Some countries simply cannot be saved from going Communist. (I suppose in the context of the time he meant, for one, Cuba.) Our UN Ambassador said that we must not be too much upset when such a nation vanishes behind the Sino-Soviet curtain. The sunny side of it, he quipped, was that a captive nation always served as a horrible example to others. Ulbricht, the East German Red leader, said Stevenson, insured that there were almost no Communists in West Germany—not giving Adenauer, NATO, World War II or anything else so much as a credit line.

We ought to stop over-stressing the world Communist conspiracy, says Stevenson, and be ashamed of ourselves for running scared. You'd have to judge from Stevenson's oh-so-superior tone that the 40-year Bolshevik record of treachery, bloodshed, subversion abroad and tyranny at home is a figment of frightened minds all over the world and that the trouble we're in is just about everybody's fault but his own.

Stevenson's favorite project, he said, and presumably his personal panacea, is desalinization of salt waters. Well, a lot of Senators, scientists and social planners would go along with him on this. Desalting large bodies of saline and brackish waters is the finest feasible engineering feat of the half century.

But Stevenson's next words revealed the man's mind. Desalinization, he went on, would unlock the deserts, and the desert he most wanted unlocked was the Gobi. That's right, Red China's Mongolian desert.

The man who was twice Democratic candidate to be President of the United States, and who today is our world spokesman, couldn't find any nation on whom he would rather bestow this unexampled, miraculous benefaction than America's most implacable foe!

Well, every man has the right to say what he pleases, but as Dr. Johnson observed, every other man has the right to knock him down for it.

Stevenson ought to be knocked down from any official position which he holds in American government. To say otherwise is to say that we should have in government, at this time of our death struggle, a man who is complacent about the growth of communism. It is to contend that it's all right for an Ambassador who represents us in a conclave of 98 other nations to be a defeatist, through a philosophy of effete fatalism, about the advance into other countries of this fatal-to-America disease.

To think it doesn't matter if such a man holds an American ambassadorial portfolio, and sits in the most intimate councils of our decision-makers, is to contend that it makes no difference whether our leaders are for us or indifferent to our fate. A man so unaware of our own needs and those of our allies as to dream of unlocking the Gobi Desert for our enemies must be living in the wrong century or in a Freudian cloudland.

With Stevenson as the poser for the picture of "What's Wrong With American Policy," you can see where all the faults are. President Kennedy has not yet equipped his Administration with the tough-mindedness that is so plainly required for American salvation. The sight of Stevenson as a Kennedy advisor is enough to show why this Administration is incapable of shooting Castro out of the Caribbean, of hating communism so hard as to shrivel it in weaker minds, of doing everything to strengthen ourselves, weaken our enemies and change the dismal series of disasters to a splendid sequence of victory upon victory.

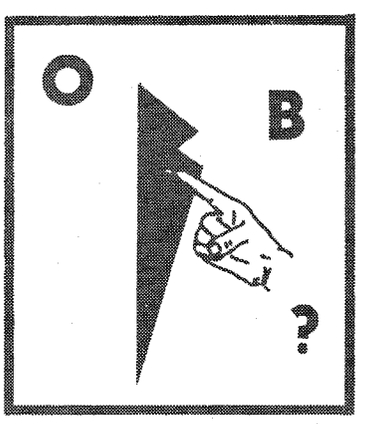
We cannot win with the likes of Adlai.

US Gave Scientists to Russia

On NBC's April 16 "Meet the Press" television program, the following conversation took place between newsman Frank Bourgholtzer and West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer:

Bourgholtzer: "Chancellor Adenauer, the work on rockets which is at the basis of both the Soviet Union's and this country's space explorations was originally done as far as we know mostly by German scientists. I wonder if you could tell us if there are scientists in West Germany now, if there are developments there that might help the United States catch up with the Soviet Union if something were done that is not being done."

Chancellor Adenauer: "You know that after the breakdown of Germany, the German scientists who were working on this matter, especially for the greater part, had been transferred to Russia, given to Russia, even by the United States, so that unfortunately German knowledge was also the basis of the Soviet development in this field . . . ."



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Reuther and Unemployment

The Senate Republican Memo reports that on April 27, Senator Carl T. Curtis (R.-Neb.) presented documented evidence to the Senate Finance Committee proving that United Automobile Workers chief Walter Reuther had requested a layoff of auto workers which resulted in a distorted picture of unemployment in February and March.

Senator Curtis said: "Mr. Reuther did request a layoff or a closing of a plant. The plants did close. It did occur in the week that the census survey of the unemployed is made. It did cause an increase in the number of insured unemployed persons in Michigan, in the absence of which increase the national figure would have declined instead of going up."

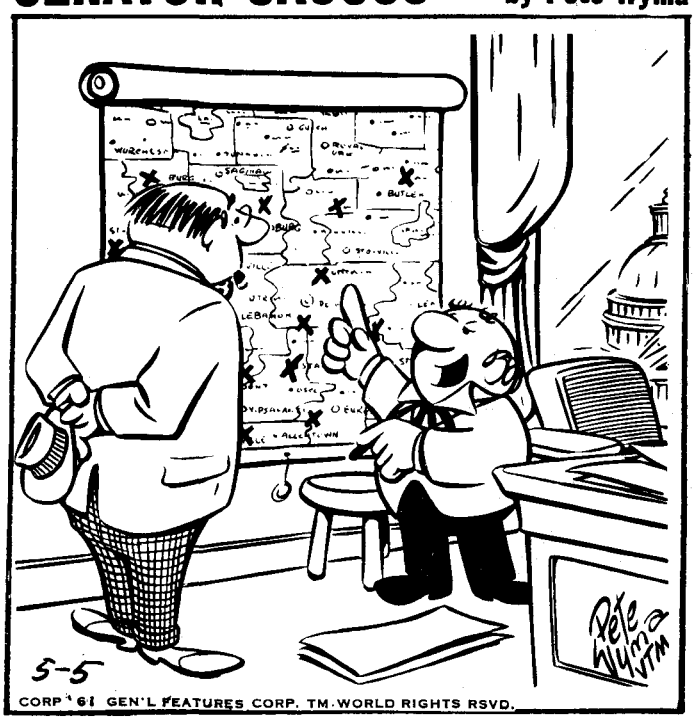
Reuther wired Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D.-Va.), chairman of the Committee, saying: "The allegation of Senator Curtis' question is downright false."

To which Curtis commented, "It is Mr. Reuther who is guilty of making statements that are downright false. No decent, honest, and respected citizen of the United States would send to the chairman of a committee of the Senate of the United States a telegram similar to the one Walter Reuther sent in this case. His telegram is not only libelous, it is also an attack upon this entire body."

We must rekindle the fires of patriotism and service in the hearts of our youth, our adults and our aged. There is a duty for all. I warn you that patriotism, like everything else, has to be taught and to be taught effectively it has to permeate all of our school books and it has to be lived sincerely by both parent and teacher.

—By California State Senator Nelson S. Dilworth

SENATOR CAUCUS by Pete Wyma



"I'm planning my annual 'good will tour' of my state .....these are the places I'm trying to avoid!!"

Feeding the Russian Bear

By Katharine St. George (R.-N.Y.)

We find ourselves in regard to Cuba in the unfortunate position of having started something we seem unable or unwilling to finish. We are once more urging people to fight for freedom, and then leaving them to their fate. This has happened too often and is becoming a dangerous pattern that is lowering our prestige every day a little further.

Just offhand, and from memory, I can think of Mikhailovitch, the Serbian patriot, who was left to die and Tito, our enemy, took over the country. I can think of Poland, for whose freedom World War II was started, and who in the end was sacrificed to the Soviet Bear. Next, the people of East Berlin and Hungary, were encouraged to resist, and then left to the vengeance of their conquerors. Then, Syngman Rhee was hailed by us as a hero, and is now sick and old in exile. And now, the Cubans in exile, encouraged by us, and also left to their own ruin. It is no wonder that many of our friends are saying: "Oh, you are very nice, but we just can't count on you when the chips are down."

Judgeships and Legislation

By Congressman William H. Avery (R.-Kans.)

Recent successful action in the House and Senate on controversial legislation requested by the Kennedy Administration would indicate that the number of newly authorized Federal Judges had been carefully estimated and skillfully distributed throughout the country. Big spending legislation that had been given only a fair chance of passing, if at all, now glides through the House by a comfortable margin and through the Senate without a struggle. It could be a mere coincidence, of course, that the necessary ten or more votes to insure safe passage of the costly Kennedy bills are now available whenever the trumpet sounds.

Only a few days ago it took telephone calls to Congressmen from Cabinet members and even from the White House itself to pass a Kennedy measure. The feeling prevailing among the conservatives is that the Judgeship bill was carefully programmed after the first Kennedy legislative defeat in the House. With the pending appointment of 70 new Federal Judges to use as pawns in this great game called politics, the Kennedy team can now maneuver for the votes necessary to pass almost any legislation it wants. The one exception may be Federal aid to education.

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Has 'Republic' Become a Dirty Word?

From the Richmond News Leader

WHILE SANER MEN are dealing with the issues tensely being tested in Laos and Cuba and Algeria, the devotees of Liberal doctrine carry on their major war—against the John Birch Society. Having established the principle that any stick is good enough to beat the Birchers with, they now have brought the United States Post Office into the fray.

This is the story, and it is a long story and a mad one, but bear with it:

On April 21, the Knoxville branch manager of the Pitney-Bowes postal meter company wrote one of his customers, the Cherokee Textile Mills in Sevierville, Tennessee:

Gentlemen:

Recently we made for you a postmark advertisement reading:

THIS IS A REPUBLIC NOT A DEMOCRACY—
LET'S KEEP IT THAT WAY

Since delivering this to you, the slogan has become strongly identified with a controversial and partisan political issue, and it is apparent we made a mistake in permitting this slogan to be made.

Our policy is that we can permit no such postmark ad plate to be used on our meters. Under postal regulations, postage meter slogans must not be objectionable. This one, because it is associated with a partisan political issue, is objectionable and must be returned to us.

I am asking our service manager, Mr. Richard B. Schmidt, to pick up the objectionable postmark ad plate, and to convey our sincere regrets for the inconvenience we may have caused you in this matter. We will be happy to reimburse you for the cost of this plate, or to replace it with an acceptable slogan.

We appreciate very much your co-operation.

Sincerely,

PITNEY-BOWES, Inc.,
U. D. Vineyard,
Branch Manager.

Mr. Schmidt, the service manager, called at the textile mill to pick up this hateful object, and the textile mill refused to give it up. On April 24, Mr. Vineyard fired off a new letter, hotter than the one before. He said continued use of the plate constituted a breach of the meter rental contract: "Our representative has been instructed to repossess our meter and remove it from your premises, leaving the plate which we mistakenly sold you in your possession . . . . We regret exceedingly that this action is necessary, but we cannot permit the use on our meter of any plates carrying editorial, political or ideological messages of a controversial nature."

Now, obviously the Pitney-Bowes man in Tennessee was acting on instructions from the home office. Where had the home office received its instructions? On April 23, the New York *Post* gave a head to the story: The Post Office Department itself had asked Pitney-Bowes "to reconsider" its approval of the Birchers' cachet. A Post Office spokesman told the *Post* that a departmental regulation forbids the use of "objectionable" slogans on metered postmarks, and "a great many people may consider the association of the slogan with the Birch Society as being objectionable."

Pursue the trail one step more: Where had the Post Office Department received its instructions? Why, sir, from the New York *Times*. That is the way one gets the word in a liberal administration, dedicated to individual liberties and the right of free speech. The *Times* carried a laborious editorial on April 14, pounding away in its feather-pillow prose at the invidious maxim that "This is a Republic, not a democracy." The *Times* found the idea subversive. The Post Office Department gave the word to Pitney-Bowes; Pitney-Bowes gave the word to Mr. Vineyard in Knoxville; Mr. Vineyard gave the word to Mr. Schmidt; and Mr. Schmidt went around to Sevierville.

This lobster quadrille on the lunatic left is so marvelous an exhibition in itself—so perfect in its Wonderland way—that one hesitates to add even a coda of comment. But we are constrained to inquire publicly just how one of the key principles of the Constitution has become so "objectionable" to Pitney-Bowes and the US Mail?

Surely it is no accident that the word "democracy" is nowhere found in the Constitution, that Article IV declares "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government."

Certainly the founding fathers had no doubts on this score. The treatment of the word "democracy" in the Federalist Papers indicates that the Constitution's omission was deliberate. Hamilton speaks of the errors arising from "the confounding of a republic with a democracy," and Madison stresses "the two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic."

Democracy is the direct government of all the people all the time; it is practicable only in a very small community, and probably not even then. A republic is a system of government through representation. To introduce the "democratic" mentality into this ordered system of representation is to reduce government to chaos. As Madison put it, "democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the right of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths."

Of course, the distinction made by the Birch Society—and by the authors of the *Federalist*—is perfectly valid and, more than ever before, important in our day. One recalls the famous story of the lady who stopped Ben Franklin as the weary delegates left the convention hall of 1787, their drafting of a more perfect form of government at last complete.

"Well, Doctor," asked the lady, "what have we got—a republic or a monarchy?"

"A republic," the doctor replied, "if you can keep it."

That is all the slogan urged. But in April, 1961, the idea is too "objectionable" to be advocated on letters carried by the postal service Ben Franklin founded.

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Same Old Bureaucrats Shape U.S. Policy

By Walter Trohan

THE DECLINE in American prestige, as highlighted by the recent debacle in Cuba, is due to wrong policy, wrong strategy, wrong evaluation, and wrong personnel.

The most culpable of the personnel are among some 8,500 State Department employes housed in the 62 million dollar beehive, which is situated appropriately enough in the capital area known as foggy bottom.

One needs only to walk through the network of corridors in the structure that sprawls over a dozen acres to recognize he is in a hive of drones. Charcoal gray suits are almost a uniform. Conversation is a curious gobbledygook of internationalism which subordinates American interest to the interests of a gantlet of nations which have the outstretched palm.

Blunders of many of this strange crew are not to be charged to actionable betrayal of the national interest, as was the case with George Blake, the 38-year-old British vice consul, who put the finger on Britain's counter-espionage agents in eight years of spying for Russia. The fault lies more in the fact that so many State Department men feel they must subordinate national interest, so that they place themselves, like Mohammed's coffin, somewhere between the heaven of hope and the earth of reality.

Many State Department careerists feel that they must not deal with problems as Americans but as superior beings. They consider themselves wiser and far better informed than their fellow Americans, just as they frequently feel above natives when assigned to foreign posts.

This is not an indictment of all foreign service officers, but only of the wing which we know as ugly Americans. Under four administrations, a group of policy planners and memo makers has directed American foreign policy with generally disastrous results.

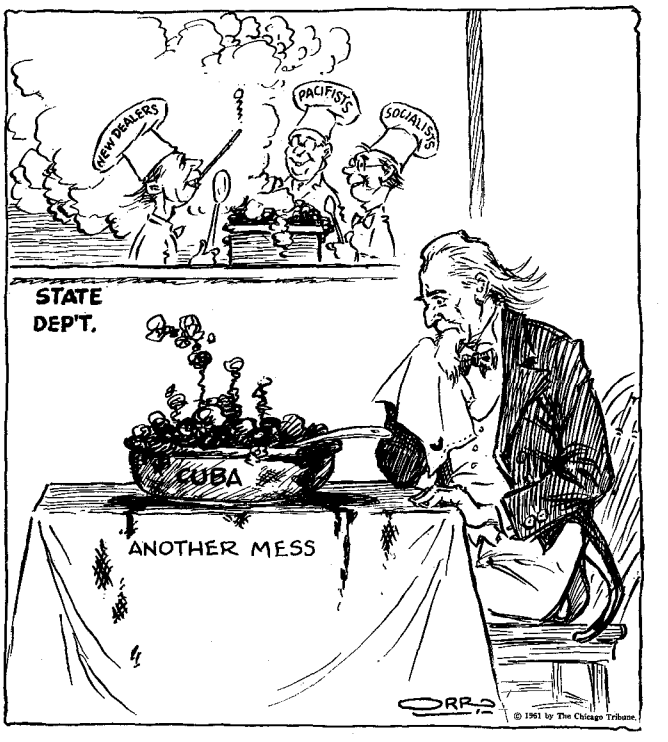
The names change somewhat, though not too much, but the policy remains consistently foggy. The voice may be the voice of John Foster Dulles or Christian A. Herter or Dean Rusk, but the hand is that of the group which lost China to communism and Cuba to communism.

Insiders were confident that the group would bring disaster on President Kennedy, but they did not expect it to come so soon. Dean Rusk and Chester Bowles and Adlai Stevenson are all proteges of Dean Acheson.

Secretary of State Rusk was one of those who helped Acheson sell the idea that the Chinese Communists were agrarian revolutionaries.

Those who sold him on that idea are pushing behind the scenes to get Red China into the United Nations on the argument that the action is inevitable, so why not now?

SPECIALTY OF THE HOUSE



Rusk has confessed his fault on China and Acheson has acknowledged his innocence of Russia in his State Department days. No fewer than four Ambassadors have blamed the blundering in Cuba and in other areas on those who supply information to the Secretary of State, and thus indirectly to the White House. These have been designated as members of the "in basket brigade"—those who fill the "in basket" on the Secretary of State's desk.

In olden days it was the man who had the king's ear who was the actual king. Today the men who supply the information are the ones who determine American policy. This clique has been in power under four Presidents.

Giveaway Shockers

By Congressman Bruce Alger (R.-Tex.)

P. L. 480, a bill to permit an additional $2 billion authorization for sale of agricultural commodities, brought some shockers to view. India is receiving $2.2 million of food in '60 and '61. Yugoslavia has received $597 million, Poland $518 million, United Arab Republic $332 million. A program originally intended as a temporary surplus food disposal measure has become the reason for surplus foods in perpetuity, all the while subsidizing our enemies, failing to convert neutrals, and alienating our friends—sort of an international public assistance program. The fiction of payment is kept alive by payment in local currency, money which we can't have but which is then spent on projects within the specific country as approved by its government.

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A Closer Look at Expense Accounts

From the Chicago Tribune

Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon dredged up some horrible examples of business accounts to support the Kennedy program of tax revision. These items are deductible from personal or corporation tax under existing law, and large claims on even the most farfetched of them have been allowed either by the revenue service or upheld in Tax court.

There was one expense account claim for $16,943, covering "use of yacht to demonstrate to customers value of sneakers with nonskid soles." There was an African safari put on by a milk company to call attention to its product. A spot check of 38,000 business tax returns showed aggregate claims for deduction of 2 million dollars in theater tickets, more than 1 million dollars to defray the cost of taking clients on hunting and fishing trips, 11½ million for business gifts, and 2.6 million for yachts used in business entertainment.

A firm of undertakers maintained a yacht and guest house, and also wrote off large entertainment expenses and the cost of maintaining the proprietor's residence. It was explained that the yacht was employed to improve relations with clergymen, other undertakers, and others useful in directing business the way of the mortuary, and that the vessel was also used to ship bodies to other areas.

Kind of funny, you might say, in a ghoulish sort of way, but over a period of three years the government allowed some $25,000 of the undertaker's claimed business expense of $35,000. Perhaps the collector remembered that Charon used a ferry to transport the souls of the dead across the river Styx.

The Treasury is concerned not with classical allusions but with hinting that most expense account living is a form of chiseling. So Mr. Dillon proposed to put a ceiling on allowable deductions of this sort. This would come to $30 a day for business travel, with an allowance of $4 to $7 a day for meals.

It is not necessary to defend excessive and exaggerated claims for luxury living to conclude that the restrictions proposed by the Treasury would put a severe crimp in business. The allowances for food and lodging are unrealistic when costs have risen all around through inflation engendered by the government itself. Salesmen and executives are obliged to travel, and, inasmuch as their activities produce revenue taxable by the government, the Treasury should not be crying about the legitimate costs of producing revenue.

In fact, the mortuary yacht, the trips to Las Vegas, and the elk hunts cited by the indignant bureaucrats comprise a diversionary effort to tar all business and conceal the fact that much business expense is wholly justifiable. But the principal object of submitting these horrible examples is to direct attention away from the real offender, which is the extortionate tax policy of the government itself.

The jerry-built tax structure, with its complexities and inconsistencies, is the fine product of legislative recognition that the taxpayer is stripped of so much of his legitimate earnings that some loopholes must be provided by way of compensation so that he may be able to live and enjoy a few of the fruits of his toil.

Secretary Dillon's intention to distract notice from this primary fact led him into a discussion of undertakers in yachting caps. As for Mr. Dillon, he, like Khrushchev, will also engage to bury you. He proposes to do it under the weight of taxation.

JFK's 'Sacrifices'

It is difficult to find, in any of the President's proposals thus far, the kind of sacrifices he has called for. Bigger federal benefits, higher wages, more federal loans and grants, this is the theme, thus far, of the New Frontier. The President may find that it takes more than governmental action to keep an economy moving; it takes sweat, risk, thrift and incentive, and these are not institutional, but human, requirements.

—Congressman John W. Byrnes (R.-Wis.)

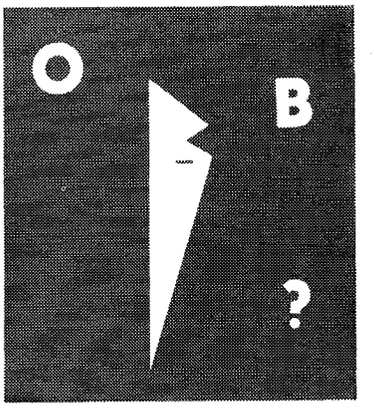
Underwriting Strikers

From the Dallas Morning News

Railroad workers have an unemployment-insurance law particularly designed for their benefit. Between July 1 and October 14, 1960, $61,000,000 was paid out of the fund set up under the law. Of that amount, $10,000,000 covered amounts paid to strikers on the Long Island, the Pennsylvania, the Grand Trunk Western, the Rutland, the Union and other railroads.

Thomas K. Healy, member of the Railroad Retirement board, asks: "What other industry is compelled by federal or state laws to finance work stoppage of its employees?"

Direct financing of work stoppage may be uniquely the burden of the rail industry. But through general taxation on all industry, unemployment pay does go to thousands upon thousands of workers thrown out of work by strikes, either in their own firm or in firms which have to suspend supplying their customers.



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'Common Situs' Bill

When Candidate Kennedy addressed assemblies of the construction unions during the campaign, he made an emphatic promise that he would back the "Common Situs Picketing Bill" which would give each construction union a stranglehold over the entire construction industry.

Gross hourly earnings in building construction rose by 65 per cent from 1950 to 1960 while gross hourly earnings of factory workers rose 36 per cent during the same period.

A "common situs" bill, H. R. 2955, is pending before the House Committee on Education and Labor, and here's what it would do:

1. Allow a union in the construction industry to stop all work by other contractors on a project because it is having a dispute with one contractor.

2. Allow construction unions to exclude non-members from jobs, thus achieving in effect the closed shop.

3. Allow unions to boycott equipment and materials which are not union-made.

4. Allow unions to prevent the use of labor-saving devices and prefabricated materials, thus raising construction costs.

5. Allow unions to shut down construction projects by engaging in jurisdictional disputes.

6. Allow a construction union to picket an entire factory when it has a dispute with a contractor doing painting, alteration or other work on the premises.

Write your Congressman asking him to oppose this bill which would still further increase construction costs.

Stoppages by building and trade unions in defense and missile programs caused a dely of at least six months—the six months that enabled the Russians to put an Astronaut into space ahead of the United States.

CIA 'Missions'

By Congressman Edgar W. Hiestand (R.-Calif.)

Just what is the CIA doing? Is it being effective? Is the cost worth it?

Is it worth $2 million to purchase a hotel in a major Middle Eastern city in order to bug several rooms in the hope an enemy agent might stop there? That, I understand, was a CIA proposal some years ago.

Is it worthwhile to buy a drive-in movie theater, bugging all the car speakers, in the hope an enemy's conversation might be picked up among 200? That, too, was reportedly a CIA suggestion which fortunately got the axe before it went too far. These stories are significant if they reflect general CIA policy.

Gagsters Have Field Day

From the Washington Daily News

Washington gagsters are beginning to get a little rough with President Kennedy, too. Here are a few samples: Washington is now Papa Joe's Boys Town.

When the President appears at an official White House function, the Marine Band plays "Hail to the Chef."

An elevator operator in the Maiatico Building where the Peace Corps has offices calls the new international aid organization the Kiddy Corps. Other day she stopped the elevator at the Peace Corps floor, opened the doors to let people off and hollered: "Toy Department!"

Truman Appeased Stalin

From the New York Daily News

Hitherto secret World War II documents, released by the State Department just last week, tell the full and dismal story of Big Three negotiations at Potsdam in the summer of 1945.

The evidence supports our long-held contention that President Harry S. Truman was neatly taken over by his friend, "good old Joe" Stalin. Despite violent criticism of the wily Red dictator by Winston Churchill, Harry proclaimed sturdily that he intended to support "scrupulously" every promise made to Stalin by the late FDR—even though he wasn't quite sure what those hush-hush Yalta agreements were.

Our former President, 77 years old, was quoted as being "appalled" that our nation's young people know so little about American government and history. Perhaps that's just as well; the full story of some of those tragic New-Fair Deal bloopers and betrayals might make the poor youngsters sick.

Rules Fight Aftermath

By Fulton Lewis, Jr.

When the House by a five-vote margin earlier this year voted to enlarge the Rules Committee, it did so because conservative members had sometimes "frustrated the will of the House" by preventing certain legislation from reaching the floor.

Packing of the Rules Committee, it now turns out, has enabled the liberal majority to do exactly what the conservatives were accused of. In a single day recently the committee pigeonholed 27 separate bills, believed to be an all-time record. Commented Chairman Howard Smith:

"I thought that when they packed the committee the purpose was to make certain that the House would have a chance to express its will on such matters. The reverse seems to have been true."

Washington cab drivers say the New Frontiersmen are poor tippers. As we have always suspected, they are a lot more careful with their own money than with ours.

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The Doomed Cities

From the Wall Street Journal

"It seems incredible," writes Senator Joseph Clark in the New York Times Magazine, "that one of the world's oldest democracies, the world's richest industrial nation and the world's No. 1 power should permit millions of its citizens to live in poverty, disease and misery, but we do. We are a nation of under-developed cities . . ."

That is by way of being an argument for President Kennedy's proposal to create a Cabinet-level Department of Urban Affairs and Housing. In this approach, it is argued, lies the only hope of halting "urban decay." Without the Federal Government, Senator Clark says, the cities are "doomed."

As the Senator himself recognizes, there is a philosophical objection to such further centralization of authority in Washington; the nation's political principles are designed to preclude excessive centralization. But let's skip the philosophy for the moment and consider only the more practical questions. What prompts the President and the Senator and the "liberals" in general to conclude that only a Federal Department can save the cities?

Well, they say, obviously neither the cities nor the states are doing enough as things stand now. Interestingly, even Mr. Clark observes that some of the more notable city improvements—New York's Rockefeller Center, Pittsburgh's Golden Triangle, for example—are the result of the efforts of private enterprise.

If it is nonetheless true that municipal, county and state public officials are not doing enough, the question remains as to why. There is no lack of analysis of urban problems, whether one is talking about spreading slums or auto congestion or commuter rail headaches or inadequate tax resources or jurisdictional difficulties where a metropolitan area embraces parts of more than one political division. All these matters are being studied.

If better solutions have not been forthcoming so far, one of the reasons is that the problems are admittedly difficult. Their difficulty is compounded by the greed and corruption which characterize many big-city machines, by the unwillingness of many city, county and state officials to cooperate with each other in tackling the problems.

Perhaps it is hoped that a Department of Urban Affairs would provide a still closer tie to the big-city machines, a faster channel of funds. But that would only entrench the corruption. What can a Federal Department be reasonably expected to do in a useful way? Can it order New York City to ban automobiles, if that were considered any answer? Can it knock together the heads of mayors and governors to enforce cooperation?

Such dictatorial attempts would not be appreciated in the cities and states no matter how many more Federal dollars were provided as bait. Rather plainly, such attempts would not be desirable in the national interest even if they were feasible.

And where, pray, is the Federal Government supposed to get the brilliant ideas for renewing the cities? Are there undiscovered geniuses hiding in the present profusion of Federal urban and housing offices? Men who do not only know the ideal answer for New York or Los Angeles but also the practical means of putting the answers into effect?

We suspect that such people aren't around, and that the new Federal Department would have to draw upon the same old local planners and officials that the Government thinks are now doing such a poor job.

It's not, after all, as though Washington's record of urban intervention were anything to brag about. Mr. Clark notes that for some 20 years the Federal Government has been providing funds for slum clearance and urban renewal, and yet he says the decay keeps spreading. What he doesn't mention is that some people have an untidy habit of turning new public housing into new slums and that slums can statistically spread merely by changes of definition; what is substandard today may well have been standard or better a generation ago.

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REV. SCHADEBERG

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